

Unbalanced Governance Theory: Content, Practice and Development Trend

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Abstract

The foundation of the theory of unbalanced governance mainly exists in Marxist philosophy, modernization theory, unbalanced development theory, theory of evolution, and theory of celestial evolution. The connotation is: under the correct leadership of the ruling party/leader, with the help of the combined forces of multiple subjects and objects, and the use of advanced governance technologies to implement unbalanced governance policies in the physical and virtual spaces according to needs, break the "low state capacity" -The "low-level unbalanced lock-in" generated by the structure of "low autonomy of the bureaucracy" is based on the dynamic generation of "unbalanced-equilibrium" to control the degree of imbalance within a certain range of "high-level unbalanced" state. The content of this theory is divided into three levels: macro, meso, and micro. There are a few problems in the application process, which will be continuously improved with the development of governance practices.

Keywords

Unbalanced governance theory; Balanced governance; Unbalanced governance.

1. Preface

Disequilibrium is a state that exists universally in nature and human society. It corresponds to this state: Many countries and regions have used unbalanced policies to develop construction processes in many fields and deal with problems in the construction process. The theory of balanced governance content, such as: the theory of unbalanced development, especially the theory of unbalanced growth, contains a lot of content in the field of "unbalanced governance"; some foreign literatures have taken "unbalanced governance" as the theme. Despite these foundations, the term "unbalanced governance theory" has not yet appeared in Western academic circles.

Judging from the existing research results, there are very few foreign literatures directly containing the term "Unbalanced governance". The only ones are: Peter Mackelworth et al. conducted studies on the governance of the Cres-Loinj Special Marine Reserve in Croatia and pointed out that the governance is not The balance has led to a missed opportunity for protection in this protected area. [1] This research is based on individual case analysis and has not risen to the theoretical level. On the basis of the fact that the academic circles have already carried out relevant research on the "unbalanced governance theory", it is possible to systematically explain the origin and core content of this theory, analyze the problems and causes of the problems faced in the process of applying this theory to practice, and explore this The development trend of a theory has helped the further development of research in this field.

2. Unbalanced Governance Theory: Content

The connotation of the theory of unbalanced governance is: under the correct leadership of the ruling party/leader, with the help of the combined forces of multiple subjects and objects, and the use of advanced governance technologies to implement unbalanced governance policies in

the physical and virtual spaces as needed to break The "low-level imbalanced lock-in" generated by the structure of "low state capacity-bureaucratic low autonomy" is based on the "imbalance-equilibrium" dynamic generation to control the degree of imbalance within a certain range of "high-level imbalanced" state.

2.1. Content at the Macro Level

From a macro perspective, there is only one content of the disequilibrium governance theory: disequilibrium governance is a ubiquitous state, and the improvement of the governance level must break the "low-level disequilibrium lock-in". This piece of content is subdivided into two parts:

First, unbalanced governance is a universal state. Hirschman, a representative of Unbalanced Growth Theory, believes: "Development is a series of imbalances, which must be maintained, not eliminated; if the economy is to move forward, the task of development policy is to maintain tension, asymmetry, and imbalance." [2] In fact, non-equilibrium and non-equilibrium policies not only exist in the economic field. Most countries and regions have implemented different governance policies and measures according to the specific conditions of different fields and different groups in the governance process. Implementing unbalanced governance. This kind of unbalanced governance exists in different spaces, different times, different fields, and different groups. For example, in the recent hundreds of years, in the field of government-market relations, interventionism and laissez-faire have alternated dominant positions in Western countries. That is, intervention and laissez-faire have always been dominant by one person, never in a certain period of time. There is a state of absolute or relative equilibrium between the two, showing an obvious state of imbalance. Most countries in the world have implemented some special policies against domestic minorities, showing the color of unbalanced governance. Second, to improve the governance level, the "low-level equilibrium lock-in" must be broken. Unbalanced Growth Theory believes: "Poor countries are in a state of equilibrium with low income levels, that is, production, consumption, savings, and investment are adjusted to each other at extremely low levels, so that the equilibrium state itself becomes an obstacle to growth. In such a country, the only The economic development strategy is to break this low-level equilibrium through deliberately planned unbalanced growth." [3] Applying this view to the field of governance can find that some countries' low governance levels are mainly attributable to: these countries are locked in a low-level (non-)equilibrium state, and the improvement of governance level must be based on A relatively unbalanced overall policy composed of specific policies" breaks the "low-level (non)equilibrium lock-in."

2.2. The Content of the Meso Level

From a meso level, the disequilibrium governance theory believes that the "low-level unbalanced lock-in" that must be broken to improve governance is generated by the structure of "low state capacity-low bureaucratic autonomy"; break this "low-level unbalanced lock-in" The general approach is to constantly create new imbalances.

First, the structure of "low state capacity-low autonomy of bureaucracy" generates "low-level imbalanced lock-in." Francis Fukuyama believes that governance has two dimensions: the ability of the state and the autonomy of the bureaucracy. When the state is more capable (such as being able to levy taxes forcefully), the bureaucracy should have more autonomy, because the bureaucracy can do well without being guided by many details. However, when the state is weak, the autonomy of the bureaucracy should be restricted. For example, in states with weaker capabilities, less discretion and more rule-setting are desirable. [4] Applying these viewpoints to the governance field, we can find that the structure of "low state capacity-low autonomy of bureaucracy" has spawned "low-level imbalanced lock-in" in some countries, that is, these countries have weak national capabilities and bureaucratic autonomy. The gender is also low,

leading to a low level of governance in the country, and there is a clear imbalance in this low level of governance environment.

Second, the general way to break the "low-level equilibrium lock-in" is to continuously create imbalances. From the perspective of countries with long-term low governance levels: the ruling party/leader is affected by short-term benefits and is difficult to pay attention to the country's macro and long-term interests. As a result, national capabilities are weak and bureaucratic autonomy is low; market and society There are no enterprises, social organizations and citizens that have foresight and can effectively influence the ruling party/leader and then the government's decision-making. [5] Under the influence of these two situations, the emergence of "low-level equilibrium lock-in" is an inevitable result. The general way to break the "low-level equilibrium lock-in" is to continuously create imbalances, that is, under the correct leadership of the ruling party/leader, with the help of the combined forces of multiple subjects and objects, and the use of advanced governance technologies to control demand in physical and virtual spaces Appropriately implement unbalanced governance policies, break the "low-level unbalanced lock-in", and dynamically generate a "high-level unbalanced" state that controls the degree of unbalance within a certain range based on the "unbalanced-balanced" dynamic.

2.3. Content at the Micro Level

From a micro level, the disequilibrium governance theory advocates: to break the "low-level equilibrium lock-in" generated by the structure of "low state capacity-low bureaucratic autonomy", it is necessary to continuously create disequilibrium. Specific measures are as follows:

First, enhance national capabilities and strengthen the autonomy of bureaucracy. There are three general ways to create disequilibrium: At the same time, it is not to create disequilibrium to change both the national capacity and the autonomy of the bureaucracy; to improve the national capacity while roughly maintaining the autonomy of the bureaucracy; Under changing circumstances, the autonomy of the bureaucracy will be enhanced. Peter Mackelworth et al. took the operation of the Croatian Cres-Loinj Special Marine Reserve (CLSMR) as an example to show how to strengthen the autonomy of the bureaucracy while enhancing national capabilities: the details of unbalanced governance exist at the national, local, and grass-roots levels. The improvement of national capacity mainly focuses on the national level, and the strengthening of the autonomy of the bureaucracy mainly focuses on the grassroots level. First, in the process of improving national capabilities: the central government, ministries and commissions of the central government, and national-level research institutions are required to coordinate operation of the three subjects with unbalanced status and roles; the central government must determine the rationality of local or grass-roots governance subjects The ministries and commissions of the central government are the competent departments of nature reserves; the national research institutions are the consulting agencies of the ministries and commissions of the central government, and they are also the supervisors of the work of county-level institutions. Second, in the process of strengthening the autonomy of the bureaucracy: the county-level government assumes the responsibilities of the region, appoints management committees, and develops management plans, but does not touch on the central government ministries and commissions such as "setting the rules for the appointment of the board of directors, management plans, and conducting supervision." Powers, this indicates that the status and powers of governance bodies at different levels are obviously unbalanced. Of course, in addition to county-level governments, local-level public institutions are also playing a role in strengthening the autonomy of bureaucracy. For example, public institutions that manage county-level nature reserves are responsible for formulating management plans and

internal rules for the region. Approve or block any activity that is considered a potential threat to the area.

Second, the effective use of incentives creates disequilibrium. For the subjects that make contributions, obtaining corresponding incentives is a balanced governance measure, but for subjects with different degrees of contribution, the use of incentive measures is essentially one of the manifestations of unbalanced governance. Peter Mackelworth et al. took the operation of the Croatian Cres-Loinj Special Marine Reserve (CLSMR) as an example to show the types of incentives in the process of unbalanced governance and how to use incentives: the incentives in the process of unbalanced governance are divided into economic, explanatory, and There are five types of knowledge, law, and participatory. The first two are incentives used to resolve conflicts and provide governance guidance, and the latter three are incentives needed to improve public governance. Economic incentives refer to the use of funds from private or non-governmental organizations to promote the effectiveness of marine protected areas. Explanatory incentives refer to the creation of a good unbalanced governance environment with the help of public communication, education and awareness-raising. Knowledge incentives refer to the development of independent suggestions and/or arbitration mechanisms in the face of information conflicts and/or uncertainties. Legal incentives include three aspects: international-regional-national-local regulatory obligations that need to effectively protect marine protected areas; clearly and uniformly define the legal objectives of marine protected areas, general and regional restrictions, jurisdictional boundaries, and the role of different authorities and organizations And responsibilities; ensure that there are sufficient national capabilities, political will, monitoring technology and financial resources to fairly implement all restrictions on all local and incoming users, including solving driving issues. Participatory incentives include two aspects: transparent participation and decision-making process; clearly stipulate the way and degree of participation of different groups.

Third, strengthen the governance of non-balanced multiple entities. Unbalanced Growth Theory believes that the government should increase investment to harvest these economies, while private investors invest in order to enjoy profits. [6] This view actually points out that in the process of economic development, the status and role of the government and enterprises (or private investors) are not balanced. This kind of imbalance also exists in the governance process. Unbalanced multi-subject governance is manifested in the governance process: the status and functions of different governance subjects are different; the status and functions of governance subjects and governance objects are different; the status of different governance objects There is a difference with the function.

Breaking the "low-level equilibrium lock-in" generated by the structure of "low state capacity-low autonomy of bureaucracy" involves the ruling party/leader, the government, the market, and many subjects in society. Creating imbalances to break "low-level equilibrium lock-in" can be done from any one or several of these subjects. It does not necessarily start from the ruling party/leader, but the imbalance created must ultimately be the ruling party/leader support. From the perspective of governance practices, during the operation of the Croatian Cres-Loinj Special Marine Reserve (CLSMR), local non-governmental organizations put forward some proposals, and certain influential local individuals led the participation process. The community and the Croatian Ministry of Culture commissioned some proposals. The National Institute of Nature Conservation (SINP), a biodiversity conservation consulting agency, participated in the proposal formulation process. [7]

Fourth, strengthen the system and improve the overall operation level. The theory of unbalanced governance advocates the effective integration of governance entities, between governance entities, between subject and object, and between governance objects. Effectively promote the overall operation in the governance process, and improve the overall governance level based on multi-dimensional coordination, create and increase public value. In the process

of unbalanced governance, emphasis is placed on the effective combination and relative balance of governance methods and governance technologies. The systemicity and complexity of the unbalanced governance system have been increasing over time. The "multi-dimensional coordination" that unbalanced governance focuses on includes both horizontal coordination (such as coordination between different places in physical space, coordination between government affairs intranet and government affairs extranet in virtual space), and vertical synergy (Such as the collaboration between different levels of government), but also the collaboration in different spaces (such as the collaboration between physical space and virtual space).

From the perspective of governance practices: as a member of the European Union, Croatia pays attention to the coordination of its own governance policies with EU directives, and pays particular attention to the coordination of national laws and the EU Habitat Directive; Croatia's Cres-Loinj Special Marine Reserve (CLSMR) is Croatia's national ecology. The core area of the network plays the role of a part of Croatia's commitment to the pan-European ecological network, and strives to achieve effective integration with other parts of the system. [7]

Fifth, the governance process should be tailored to suit the needs. Adapting measures to needs mainly includes: adapting measures to time, local conditions, individual conditions, and events, etc., involving time, space, groups, matters, and things. Among them, the "things" in adapting measures to conditions includes two aspects: matters and things. The governance level and governance efficiency among different places, fields, time periods, different matters and things are not balanced. Therefore, appropriate governance measures must be implemented according to the specific governance environment. Implement different governance policies and different governance measures according to individual conditions. From the perspective of governance practices, while protecting the local environment and coordinating local economic development, the Croatian Cres-Loinj Special Marine Reserve (CLSMR) has also fulfilled many of the international obligations signed by Croatia due to its needs. [7] In fact, many incentive measures in the process of unbalanced governance correspond to different governance environments, and the use of these incentive measures also needs to be adapted to needs.

Sixth, the "breakthrough power" of strictly guarding against opponents is greater than the carrying capacity of the governance system. Each governance system has a certain carrying capacity. This carrying capacity is mainly to deal with the "breakthrough power" of the internal and external opponents of the governance system. The internal "breakthrough power" is such as: the governance status between different governance entities is extremely non-existent. In the case of equilibrium or extreme equilibrium, a "governance vacuum" will be created within the governance system, and then "breakthrough power" against the governance system will appear. This "breakthrough power" is mainly derived from subjects with lower governance levels. Dissatisfaction with the status quo tries to change the governance system. The situation of external "breakthrough force" is such as: when there is an obvious imbalance in the governance process, opponents are most likely to try to innovate or even subvert the governance system to change the backward state, thereby forming a "breakthrough force" outside the governance system. In the process of unbalanced governance, the "breakthrough power" of the governance body based on multiple measures to prevent opponents is greater than the carrying capacity of the governance system.

From the perspective of governance practices: The recent stakeholder interviews conducted by the Croatian National Institute of Nature Conservation (SINP) once again focus on those who oppose the Croatian Cres-Loinj Special Marine Reserve (CLSMR); Croatia's fair participation is still taking shape. At this stage, the focus of the negotiation is to try to appease the opposing stakeholders, rather than seeking a broader view and agreement. [7] The important goal of implementing these measures is to prevent the opponents' "breakthrough power" from

exceeding the carrying capacity of the governance system (and thus leading to the collapse of the governance system).

3. Practice of Unbalanced Governance Theory: Problems and Causes

3.1. Problems in the Application of the Theory of Unbalanced Governance

First, how to determine the "turning point" of governance? From the perspective of governance methods, the important question in the application of non-equilibrium governance theory is: How to determine the "turning point" of governance methods? This question can be subdivided into: How to accurately determine the time point when balanced governance changes to unbalanced governance? How to accurately determine the point in time when the unbalanced governance is changed to the balanced governance? The governing body must effectively realize the change of governance method on the basis of accurately determining these two time points.

In some cases, governance entities try to eliminate extreme imbalances and rely on the power of multiple subjects and objects to improve governance. Therefore, they implement some policies that can promote equilibrium. These policies can effectively reduce the degree of imbalance within a certain period of time and strengthen the sense of fairness. The collective strength has been strengthened, and the level of governance has been improved based on this, but it has also formed a kind of "government inertia", which is mainly manifested in the firm belief of certain governance entities that: policies that have been effective will be effective for a long time and do not need to be based on the governance environment. Change the governance policy in a timely manner. Long-term implementation of policies that promote equilibrium will generate new unfairness. For example, the specific conditions and capabilities of the governance subject and object themselves are different, and the efforts in the governance system will vary, but the difference in the rewards received by different governance subjects and objects is even smaller. There is no difference, and the subject and object that pay more will feel unfair. The current payment of the governance subject and object is greater than the previous payment, but the difference between the current remuneration and the previous remuneration is small or no difference, which will also produce a sense of unfairness. These feelings of injustice will gradually increase and intensify with the continuous implementation of the equilibrium policy, which will gradually give rise to a "governance vacuum". Once the breakthrough power of the "governance vacuum" is greater than the carrying capacity of the governance system, the governance system must undergo changes and even It may collapse, so it is necessary to change balanced governance to non-balanced governance at an appropriate time.

After long-term implementation of balanced policies has caused some problems, governance entities will use unbalanced policies to improve governance levels in certain regions and areas in order to improve governance. The original relative equilibrium state will be broken, and continuous implementation of unbalanced policies will This has led to a gradual increase in the degree of imbalance between different regions and different fields. This situation will cause obvious unfairness in underdeveloped areas and underdeveloped areas. Compared with developed areas and developed areas, underdeveloped areas and underdeveloped areas have Although the developed areas have the same pay, the rewards will be lower than the former; after the implementation of the imbalanced policy, the differences between different regions and different fields will expand, although the governance situation in the underdeveloped areas and underdeveloped areas will be better than before. Improvement, but the degree of improvement is significantly smaller than that of developed regions and developed areas, which has promoted a sense of injustice; the governance situation between the two types of regions and two types of areas, etc. (which largely represents the degree of benefit to the

governance subject and object) is significantly different. Underdeveloped areas, underdeveloped areas, etc., have thus created a sense of injustice. These feelings of injustice will gradually increase and strengthen as the degree of disequilibrium expands. Once these feelings of injustice break through the carrying capacity of the governance system, the governance system will collapse. Therefore, the unbalanced governance must be changed to equilibrium in a timely manner.

The closer the degree of equilibrium and the degree of disequilibrium are to their respective thresholds, the higher the risk. Therefore, we must not wait until the two approaches or even break through the thresholds before considering changing governance methods. Instead, the degree of equilibrium and imbalance must be compared with the respective thresholds. When the threshold is far away, effective measures will be implemented in a timely manner to achieve changes in governance, and determining the "turning point" of governance has become an important issue. This involves the second question: how to determine the degree of equilibrium and the respective thresholds of the non-equilibrium state?

Second, how to determine the threshold of the equilibrium state and the non-equilibrium state? In fact, it is necessary to accurately determine whether the unbalanced state is within a moderate range. Some contents of the Goldilocks Principle are closely related to this issue. For example, the principle of buttercup states that all buttercup conditions have their own specific bandwidth, and the conditions of the upper and lower limits of the target bandwidth are called boundary conditions. [8] The target bandwidth upper and lower limits are similar to the equilibrium threshold and imbalance threshold in the process of unbalanced governance.

Under the circumstance that it is possible to continue to implement unbalanced policies and continue to expand the degree of unbalance to improve the overall governance level, if the governing body is worried that the degree of unbalance is close to or even breaks through the threshold, and terminates the unbalanced policy or even starts to implement the reverse unbalanced policy (Promote the development of underdeveloped regions and fields), then the effectiveness of unbalanced policies will not be fully utilized, and will not be able to promote the improvement of the overall governance level to the greatest extent. The situation in the process of balanced governance is similar to this, that is, ending the balanced governance policy prematurely will not promote the improvement of the overall governance level to the greatest extent. It can be seen that countries must accurately determine the thresholds of equilibrium and disequilibrium when advancing the governance process, effectively preventing the premature or late termination of equilibrium/disequilibrium policies, and creating conditions for maximizing the overall governance level. As a result, "how to determine the threshold of equilibrium and disequilibrium?" Therefore, it has become an important issue in the process of disequilibrium governance.

Third, what experience can successfully achieve diffusion or gradient transfer? In the process of unbalanced governance, the successful experience of the first-mover region or the first-mover entity may not be applicable to the late-mover region or the environment of the entity. Therefore, it is necessary to determine which experience is suitable for diffusion or gradient transfer. Whether the successful unbalanced governance experience is applicable to other places is affected by multiple factors, but some factors have relatively strong influence, such as: On the one hand, the ability to have good policies and the aggressiveness of the governance subject and object can effectively improve the governance level. This is an important reason why some places can effectively learn from the successful experience of disequilibrium governance. That is, whether it can effectively learn from the successful experience of unbalanced governance depends largely on the subject's own situation. For example, in the process of promoting digital government governance in Guizhou Province, China, relying on local actual policies and the enterprising spirit of governance subjects and objects, and learning from the successful experience of several eastern provinces and cities, effectively improving the

province's digital government governance level and making it digital Government governance has become a leader among the central and western provinces and cities, indicating that the successful experience of several eastern provinces and cities has successfully achieved diffusion or gradient transfer to a certain extent.

On the other hand, whether the successful experience of disequilibrium governance itself has universal applicability has an important impact on whether these experiences can successfully achieve diffusion or gradient transfer. From the perspective of the theory of evolution, if animals have over-enhanced their particularity (that is, continuous polarization) during the evolution of animals, they are most likely to face severe survival tests or even extinction due to the difficulty in evolving in time when the environment changes. Flexible animals can evolve in time when the environment changes to effectively adapt to the new environment and continue to survive. [9] Similar to this situation: if a certain successful experience in the governance process has obvious special characteristics, it is difficult for other regions or fields to learn from, and it is difficult to successfully achieve diffusion or gradient transfer.

It can be seen from the above two aspects only: in the process of unbalanced governance, the successful diffusion or gradient transfer of experience is affected by a variety of factors, and it is difficult to determine the influence of these factors; different regions, different fields, etc. There are certain differences between them. The successful experience based on this may not be applicable to other regions, other fields, etc. Therefore, it is difficult to determine which experience can successfully achieve diffusion or gradient transfer. If this situation cannot be determined, it is difficult to reduce non-equilibrium governance measures. The degree of equilibrium, "Which experience can successfully achieve diffusion or gradient transfer?" Therefore, it has become an important issue in the process of non-equilibrium governance.

3.2. Causes of Problems in the Application of the Theory of Unbalanced Governance

First, the influence of some factors at the practical level. From a macro perspective, the practice of unbalanced governance in many countries is still in the process of continuous exploration. New problems continue to appear and are continuously being effectively solved. The governance level and governance capabilities of some governance entities are relatively low, weak, and difficult. Accurately grasp this continuously changing governance practice. Some governance entities can grasp a certain state at a certain point in the process of unbalanced governance, but it is difficult to dynamically grasp the entire governance process all the time, so it is difficult to accurately determine the unbalanced governance process. It is also difficult to determine whether and how to learn from the governance experience of other regions and other fields in the process of unbalanced governance.

The specific situation of unbalanced governance is more difficult to quantify. Whether the unbalanced state is within a moderate range, whether it has approached or even reached the "turning point" of governance can only be measured by some situations, especially feedback from governance objects, but governance can be learned in a timely and accurate manner. The opinions and demands of the object are not easy tasks. They need to be supported by a complete mechanism, a large amount of manpower, material resources, and finance. The advent of the digital age and the emergence of virtual spaces make the situation more complicated. The feedback of governance objects in the virtual space may not be true, such as: The opinions of some governance objects will be enlarged in the virtual space; other governance objects may be limited by various concerns and extremely restrained in expressing opinions. These circumstances make it difficult for governance entities to accurately determine the "turning point" of the governance method and the threshold of the imbalanced state, that is, it is difficult to accurately determine whether the negative impact of the governance method is prominent and whether the imbalanced state is within an appropriate range.

From a horizontal perspective, compared with other governance entities, the ruling party is in a leading position and the government has a dominant position. These two types of governance entities play the most important role in the process of unbalanced governance. This means that the ruling party and the government are governance entities. The most important determiner of the "turning point" of the method, the equilibrium state and the threshold of the disequilibrium state; from the vertical comparison between the ruling party and the government, the central government and the central government of the ruling party have extremely high authority in the governance process, which is the governance method. "Turning point", the most important determiner of the threshold of equilibrium and disequilibrium, this status and function is directly related to the central government of the ruling party and the central government with a macro governance perspective and strong governance capabilities. In the process of transforming governance methods after determining the threshold, local governments and other governance entities do not have much autonomy. In fact, they are under the leadership of the central government and the central government of the ruling party. There is no need or ability to determine the threshold and governance of an unbalanced governance state. The "turning point" of the way.

In many countries, the differences between different regions with larger distances are more obvious. These differences have spawned a state of imbalance: some regions have passed the "primary stage" of non-balanced governance, entered the "intermediate stage", and began to control or Reduce the degree of disequilibrium; some regions are still in the "primary stage" of disequilibrium governance, relying on disequilibrium to promote development. This situation means that the successful experience gained by the former in the "intermediate stage" cannot be directly transplanted to the latter, which is still in the "primary stage". In addition, the differences in governance environments in different regions are also important reasons why certain experiences are not suitable for diffusion or gradient transfer.

Second, the influence of some factors at the theoretical level. The research on unbalanced governance needs to be deepened. The practical experience of unbalanced governance in many countries has not been sublimated to the theory of unbalanced governance for a long time, leading to some problems in the process of unbalanced governance. For example, content related to unbalanced governance generally exists in disciplines or theories such as philosophy, modernization theory, unbalanced development theory, theory of evolution, and theory of celestial evolution, but researchers in the field of public administration rarely introduce these views into governance practices and theories. In the process of research, this situation has made it difficult for the public administration academics to assess the "turning point" of unbalanced governance and the threshold of unbalanced governance at the theoretical level, and it is difficult to promote the experience of unbalanced governance.

The environment for theoretical research is not good. Public administration theory researchers in many countries have insufficient willingness to innovate and weak theoretical innovation capabilities. It is usually young and middle-aged researchers who carry out theoretical innovations. These researchers usually lack authority in the public administration academic circles of various countries, and their theoretical innovations are less likely to be recognized and supported by the academic circles. They study governance methods in the process of unbalanced governance." Turning points, thresholds, and the promotion of governance experience also appear to be of little value, and it is difficult to help solve these problems in the process of unbalanced governance. On the other hand, some practitioners in non-Western countries believe that the introduction and effective use of Western public administration theories is more "fashionable" and easier to generate governance results compared with theories based on their own governance practices, thus supporting the intensity of theoretical innovation. Insufficiency does not help to solve the "turning point" and threshold determination

of governance methods in the process of unbalanced governance, nor does it help to promote the promotion of unbalanced governance experience.

Failure to effectively use the historical perspective to analyze the practice of unbalanced governance. Since the establishment of public administration theory, the existence time of the experience summed up by the dominant public administration theory and the highlighting time of the research problems have been relatively long. The country's public administration academia has not yet effectively done this. More importantly, the theoretical innovation of public administration needs to be developed based on the peculiarities of governance to a certain extent. In recent decades, the process of globalization has achieved obvious results, which means: the problems and problems that often occur in the governance process of Western countries. The problems that often arise in the governance process of Western countries are similar or even the same, and to a certain extent "governance homogeneity"; the acumen of Western public administration is often stronger than that of other countries, and it is often the first to face the same type of problems. By constructing relevant governance theories, it is difficult for the public administration academic circles of other countries that have obvious experience in unbalanced governance to have theoretical innovations, which makes it difficult for theoretical researchers and practitioners in these countries to accurately determine the "turning point of governance" in the process of unbalanced governance. ", the threshold and what experience can successfully achieve diffusion or gradient transfer.

4. Development Trend of Unbalanced Governance Theory: Practice and Theory

4.1. The Development Trend of Unbalanced Governance Theory: Practical Basis

First, from a macro point of view, the overall governance level of some Western countries has been relatively high, and they have passed the "primary stage" of governance modernization. The focus of governance is no longer: "Take advantage of unbalanced policies to take the lead in improving certain areas or areas. And then rely on the diffusion effects of these extreme regions and extreme regions to promote the improvement of the overall governance level, that is, based on governance measures to promote an imbalanced state", but: "use the reverse imbalanced policy to reduce the imbalance in the governance process Based on this, we will continue to achieve the improvement of the overall governance level and increase the public value, that is, reduce the state of imbalance with the help of governance." The unbalanced governance of a large number of non-Western countries will continue to tilt towards underdeveloped regions and underdeveloped areas, and the governance mode will gradually change from unbalanced governance to balanced governance; various governance entities will use advanced technology to summarize some on the basis of effective coordination. Successful experience, and promote these successful experiences to effectively achieve diffusion and gradient transfer.

Second, from the late 20th century to the present, the practice of unbalanced governance in various countries spans the industrial age and the digital age. In the industrial age, unbalanced governance originally only existed in the physical space. After the advent of the digital age, unbalanced governance also exists in the physical space. And virtual space, but relatively speaking, the governance level in the physical space is usually higher than the governance level in the virtual space, which creates a new state of imbalance. Generally, in places with high governance levels in physical spaces, governance levels in virtual spaces are also high. However, there are a few special cases. The governance level of physical space and the governance level of virtual space in Guizhou Province is in a state of imbalance, and there is also a state of imbalance with other provinces and cities. On the other hand, improving the governance level

in the physical space can benefit most governance objects, but improving the governance level in the virtual space can only significantly benefit netizens, that is, it is difficult for non-netizens to benefit significantly in this process. The unbalanced state. It can be seen that as countries continue to promote unbalanced governance, they will strive to solve the problem of unbalanced governance in physical space and virtual space, and will gradually reduce the scale of non-networks, so that the improvement of virtual space governance will benefit the general public and effectively create and increase public value.

Third, the degree of imbalance in the virtual space is greater than the degree of imbalance in the physical space, and the advancement of the process of unbalanced governance will gradually reduce the degree of imbalance. At present, there are certain differences in the governance level of virtual space in different places in different countries. For example, from the perspective of China's digital government construction, the construction level of digital government in Zhejiang, Shanghai, Guangdong, and Beijing is significantly higher than that in the central and western provinces; Shenzhen, The level of digital government construction in cities such as Hangzhou, Guangzhou, and Ningbo is significantly higher than that of all central and western cities. In fact, this difference not only exists in different regions and cities in China, but also in different regions and cities in various countries. From the perspective of development trends, countries will further promote the improvement of virtual space governance. In this process, a relative balance between two aspects is gradually achieved: the relative balance of physical space governance and virtual space governance; and virtual space governance in different regions and fields. The level of spatial governance is relatively balanced. These changes will inevitably promote the development of disequilibrium governance theory.

4.2. The Development Trend of Unbalanced Governance Theory: Theory

The practice of unbalanced governance is constantly changing. This change can boost the modernization of governance in countries and help some countries to successfully pass the "big filter" spawned by "big changes unseen in a century", making these countries a macro environment in the digital age. "The Fittest". These changes can promote the further development of disequilibrium governance theory and the further deepening of related research.

First, the number of scholars who have conducted research on the theory of unbalanced governance has gradually increased, and related results have also increased, which has promoted the further development of the theory of governance. Some researchers have noticed that some countries have implemented unbalanced governance over a long period of time and have achieved obvious results, and they will begin to pay attention to and gradually launch research related to the theory of unbalanced governance. The increasing number of people studying the theory of unbalanced governance means that the number of academic results related to this theory will gradually increase, and the number of academic results that can be published or presented at academic conferences will also increase, and the popularity in the public administration field will increase. , So as to effectively promote the further development of disequilibrium governance theory.

Second, the research on the theoretical connotation and theoretical system of unbalanced governance will be further deepened. Judging from the existing research results of the academic circle, a small number of research results of a very small number of researchers involve "unbalanced governance", but they have not yet thoroughly explored the theoretical foundation, connotation, governance methods of the theory of unbalanced governance, and when this theory is applied in practice. Existing problems, etc. In many disciplines and theories, the content related to the theory of unbalanced governance has gradually increased, and the number of scholars who have carried out research on the theory of unbalanced governance has gradually increased, which can lay a solid foundation for the deepening of the theory of

unbalanced governance, and have a better understanding of the connotation and governance methods of unbalanced governance. The research on theories and theoretical systems will be further deepened to strengthen the interaction between theory and practice. In this interaction process, the modernization process of theory and practice will be continuously promoted.

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